Services To-day.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach at Dr. Cheever's church to-night, on the "Work of London Christians Among the Neglected Classes in Great Cities."

Rev. William P. Corbit, pastor of the Seventeenth treet Methodist Episcopal church, between First and second avenues, will preach this moraing and evening.

At St. Ann's free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth nue, the Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at halfseven and half-past ten o'clock this morning, and at o'clock this afternoon and half-past seven o'clock this evening-the afternoon service being for the dea

At St. Stephen's Episcopal church Rev. Dr. Price, ctor, will hold the closing service in the church, on renty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. Sermon by On and after Sunday, October 6, this conion will worship in the ball at the northwest corof Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.

"Sonship of Human Sonis," "Dangers and Duties Spiritualism." will be elucidated in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and at half-past seven this evening, by the Rev. J. E. Bruce. Conference at three o'clock. Subject-"Ought Spiritualists' Meetings be Sustained,"

A A. Rem're, pastor, will hold divine service at the hall No. 29 East Twenty-minh street, between Madison d Fourth avenues, at half-past ten o'clock this morn-

cension, Thirty fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, entrance on Thirty fourth street, in the Everett milding, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and at a quarter before eight in the evening. At Trinity Baptist church, Rev. J. S. Holme, D. D., pas-

, there will be preaching this morning, in the chapel, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-second street. The ladison avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, where the ordinance of baptism will be adminis-tered. Subject of evening discourse—"The Sufferings and Death of Christ, as Connected with the Baptism of

At the Fourth Presbyterian church, in Thirty-fourth threet, near Broadway, the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., mator, nervices to-day at half-past ten o'clock and half-mast three P. M.

At the Anthon Memorial church, Forty-eighth street, the rector, Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, having returned, will preach this morning at half-past ten A. M. Child-ran's service at three P. M.

Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washing-on square, to-day at three P. M. Scaus free. Subject— The Three Days of the Lord: Hos. vi. 2, and Luke At the Blocker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, Rev. Day K. Lee, pastor, services to-day at quarter to eleven A. M. and half-past seven P. M. A sermon to boys in the morning, and in the evening one on the oratorio of "Creation."

At the Church of the Strangers, chapel of the University, Washington square, Rev. Dr. Deems will preach today at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M.

At the Church of the Good Shepherd, Flitty-fourth street, near Second avenue, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, A. M. Rector, divine services to-day at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M. Seats free.

At the Catholic Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, preaching this evening at half past seven o'clock on "The Nearness of the Coming of the Lord."

Dr. H. B. Storre speaks for the Salvinalists of Massey.

Dr. H. B. Storer speaks for the Spiritualists at Masonic Iall, 114 East Thirteenth street, to-day at half past ten ad half past seven o'clock.

There will be services to-day at the chapel of the Ratgers Female College, at half-past ten A. M. and at balf past seven o'clock P. M., by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., rector of the Church of the Resurrection.

Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, D. D., will preach before the Ashiand Division, No. 51, Sons of Temperance, at half-past soven o'clock this evening, at the Sixteenth street Baptist church, near Eighth avenue.

There will be Weish preaching at the Tabernacle, 141 Chrvatic street, by two eminent ministers from Carbartheashire, South Wales, to-day, at three and half-past soven o'clock P. M.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Cardinalate-Its Organization and

Apart from the great interest which attaches to the red College as the most venerable and ancient as it we believe that a clear account of the origin, history and duties of that august body must, in view of the solem-Reumenical Council, be of considerable interest to our the influence of a cardinal was second to that of no tem-poral prince, and when the noblest royal houses were proud to number amongst their kinsmen one decorated with the purple of a prince of the Church. To-day if than it was in by-gone centuries, they are not assuredly— the electors and councillors of the supreme spiritual ed of more than 200,000,000 of men-without power THE NAME CARDINAL

te derived from the Latin word cardo, a hinge; for, as Pope Eugenius IV. says, as a deor turns on its hinges, so the Apostelie See and the entire Church rests upon the Oollege of Cardinals. The same explanation is given college of Canadama.

substantially in the Corpus Juris and the decrees of the
Council of Beale. The title originally was not peculiar to
the dignitaries to whom it is now reserved; bishops, pricets and deacons who had a peculiar jurisdiction of their own as ordinaries were called by it, as we learn from the writings of Popes Gelazius, St. Gregory, Nicholas II., &c. The Roman cardinals, priesus and deacoust dis-charged the duties of councillors of the Supreme Pontif, as appears from the letters of St. Jerome and of St. Cyprian to the Pope Cornelius; but these functions did not give them any superiority over the cardinals of ether churches. Even the seven suburban bishops took precedence in the councils only according to their contority in the episcopate. It was at a later period tha the title was reserved for those ecclesiastics whom the Pope called around the Pontifical throne to aid him by heir talents in the direction of the general affairs of the Chrch. Even in the time of St. Pies V. (1569), it was clained by the canons at Ravenna, Compostella, Milan, Naple, &c. This Pope was in consequence obliged to publish a decree abrogating these imaginary privileges and foreigning any one to take the title of cardinal seless he had received it from the sovereign Pontiff.

causing any one to take the title position and received it from the sovereign Pontif.

Causinal Bernors.

At in Rome the Pope alone carcrises the jurisdiction of a ordinary, there could not have been cardinal behost in the sense alluded to. There were, however, attached to the Church of St. John Lateran, the principal sea of the pontifical jurisdiction, seven bishops of the neighboring uities, who were bound to come on cortain days to assist the Pope in this basilica, or to celebrate in his presence. They were called cardinal bishops on account of their immediate service of the Holy Yather and of this puncipal church. We can recognise this dignity in the headomadary cardinal bishops whom Bephen III. mentions in a council which he held at Rome in 769. We find them also designated by the names ticorris posificate, oblisticates Priscopis units, Episcopi Romans Episcopi. These were the bishops of Porto and St. Rufina, united in 1120 by California III. about 1150. The Cardinal priscopis and Delietri, onlyed by Eugenius III, about 1150. The Cardinal Priscopis Appriscant Appriscants.

The former were the Actors of the courches which possessed a title, and which differed in this from a simple

has varied considerably, according to the circumstances or requirements of the Chyeth. Up to the time of Honorius II. it was fixed at **enty*-eight; thenceforth it decreased, until, at the evaction of Nicolosa III. in 127, it was reduced to seved. In 1331 there twenty; twenty-three in 1378; they de great achiem multiplied them in proportion as the auti-Popes felt the need of new partisans. The councils of Constance and Basic decreed that in future three should not be more than twenty-four, a rule which was followed, with few exceptions, until the time of Leo X., who, in 1517, created thirty-que at one consistory, thus rusing the number of the Sacred College to sixty-five. Paul IV increased it stills more, and Sixtus V., in his Constitution Religiona fixed the maximum at seventy. Six cardinal bishops of suburban sees; fifty cardinal priests, whose titles are as follows:—St. Eusebius, St. Martin of the Mount, St. Augustine, St. Marcy and There, St. Laurence in Palayman, St. Mary of Victory, St. Bernard ad Thormas, St. Mary of Victory, St. Bernard ad Thormas, St. Mary of Victory, St. Bernard ad Thormas, St. Calixtus, St. Mary of Peace, St. Mary of the Angels, St. Padentiana, St. Chement, St. Mary of the Angels, St. Padentiana, St. Chement, St. Mary of the Pople, St. Vitalis, St. Agnes without the Walls, Sts. John and Paul, St. Alexis, St. Cocilis, St. Mary in Ara Cazi, St. Babbina, The Twelve Apastes, The Holy Cross of Eurusalem, St. John and St. Quirice, St. Patenting, St. Straus, St. Chement, St. Mary in Ara Cazi, St. Babbina, The Twelve Apastes, The Holy Cross of Eurusalem, St. Juntand St. Quirice, St. Patenting, St. Straus, St. Chement, St. Patenting, St. P

Chrestie sirect, by two eminent ministers from Carmartheashire, South Wales, to-day, at three and halfpast seven o'clock F. M.

At the Free Church of the Redemption, East Fourteenth sirect, opposite the Academy of Music, divine bervice every Sunday at half-past ten A. M. and halfpast seven P. M. Rev. Uriah Scott will preach to-day.

At the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, services to-day at half-past seven F. M., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Scott. Evening subject.—'The Faith of Devias."

At the French Church Du St. Esprit, Rev. Dr. Verren, sector, divine service in the French language this morning at ten o'clock.

At the North Presbyterian church, the Rev. E. E. Bastield, D. D., will preach in this church, corner of St. Peter's church held a meeting at ten o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

The parishioners of St. Peter's church held a meeting last evening in the reading room of the St. Peter's Academy, adjoining the church, in Hicks street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing an association for the purpose of Hquidating the debt incurred in the erection of the new scademy and schools. A committee was appointed to frame bylaws for the association and also to naginate officers.

The West of St. Peterburg publishes a letter from Grodno, Russia, which says:—

On 29th August, in the midst of a numerous concourse of the population belonging to the various religious conference of Cathelle salus has which stood for two

sent. If the Cardinal resides in the Reignborhood of the Sovereign, the ablegate requests the latter, in the name of the Holy Fainer, to honor the ceremony of presentation by giving the cap. Other wise the ablegate, having presented the brief to the avereign and made the massion. In the neighborhood of the city where the cardinal resides a carriage is in readinast to conduct him to the apartments prepared for him. After the preliminary visit he arranges with the cardinal the day and place of the eermony. On the evening previous he is present while his Eminence takes the eath of fidelity. The caremony commences with a solemn high mass, after which a cardinal, if there is one in the city, or a bishop, or the ablegate himself, gives the new cardinal the brief missive. After this is perused he presents on a salver the cap, which the cardinal himself places on his head. His Eminence ought to go to kome for his Att. When he does so he is received by the Cardinal secretary of State in the house of the Sacred College. The top none month effect in the first him to place the cardinal secretary of State in the policies with this journey. Expended IV. declares, in his built and the secret consistory has only effect after the edict has received the insignin of the cardinalise, and that until then he cannot call himself cardinal or vote for the election of the Sapreme Pontiff. At present those who are declared are regarded as cardinals and enjoy all their rights, because, any the hormality of closing and opening the mouth, &c., are mere excemnnies which do not concern the aubitance of the cardinals of a paper of the cardinal and the secret consistence which has been applied in the elections of the cardinal regions in the substance of the cardinal regions in the substance of the cardinal regions and the substance of the cardinal decompance of the cardinal decompance of the cardinal region of the substance of the region of the substance of the parts of the cardin

All the cardinals ought to receive at least a revenue of 4,000 scudi (21,600 francs), and those whose revenue de anot amount to that get 100 soud a month. This is what is vulgarly called piato di cardinale, a cardinal's pit-

The Approaching General Council of the

It is already known that the Pope has ordered a com mission, to be composed of six cardinals, under the pre-ndency of Cardinal Patrizi, to draw up the question that are to be submitted to the members of the approaching General Council. The following are the other mem bers of the said Commission:—Cardinal Caterini, prefect of the council is to preside over the section on Canon cipline in Religious Orders; Cardinal Bitio, over the one on Questions of Dogma; Cardinal Pambianco, Major riages; Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, over that on Eastern Churches, and Cardinal Reisach, on Ecclesiastical Diplomacy. Each of these sections is to be composed of a number of canonists and eminen presiding cardinals.

SAINT PETER'S CHAIR.

BROOKLYN, August 30, 1867. Your Roman correspondent and the "constant reader" aving made up their minds to doubt the antiquity of the chair of St. Peter, a matter of five or six hundred years don't seem to make any difference so that the nain object be attained—that of showing the relic to be a fraud

spondent, "because the style is Gothic," Now, the Gothic style was not introduced into Europe until after the period of the first Crusade, A.D., 1096; therefore, according to your correspondent, the chair must have are an able writer, but you are mistaken, says the "constant reader," quoting from the French savans, "the chair is African, and of the sixth or seventh century which is proven by its Arabic inscriptions derived from the Koran." You are both mistaken, gentlemen. Al-though the chair is of the style known as Gothic, and may perhaps be African, it is, notwithstanding, the veritable hair from which St. Peter preached the Gospel to the Romans, and in proof of this I offer you in evidence the probable fact that St. Peter must have had a a chair, and when the good man died his chair must have been held in very great veneration by his flock. These traditions of the Church that this is the real chair, amount, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, o a very strong proof that the relic is not a fraud.

As to the savans that accompanied Napoleon into Italy, their motives are so well understood that their estimony would not be worth a rush, even if the decision rested on their authority. Permit me to remark en passant, that human foresight is very defective, other-wise the savans would have found more useful employ-ment while at Rome. They might, for instance, have proven that the spirit of Casar had arisen and ruled the destinies of France. This would have been really a valuassertions against the chair. The worth of such a work would not consist in its own intrinsic merits, but in the time it would have saved another Napoleon in turning savant himself to execute it. If they had done this, indeed, in due season, and given Napoleon the Third time to occupy himself as the head of a great nation had ought to be occupied, the world might have been spared the spectacle of the eagles of France polluted with Mexican dust and the still more awful sound of the agonizing cries o poor, helpless Poland, while her virgins were violated and her sons slaughtered, valuly pleading for the aid which she was permitted to believe would be render nto her. But they did not do this, and their work has gone for nothing, since the Pope still lives and reigns in the hearts of three hundred millions of Christians, while the Prussian sneers at the potency of the mantle of

at first in a ride form, but with an its peculiar and distinctive marks. It is stamped with civilization at its introduction wherever found. The same elegant pointed arches, the same rapering abutments or open fliagree work, resting on the slender double shafts. It was not invented by any nation of Christendom, but adopted by them all and introduced at the same period, from the East, and by the first Crusaders.

If we stand at Caro, in Egypt, and on the thirtieth decree of longitude east of Greenwich, and follows he line along the eastern above of the Mediterranean, through the eastern point of the Black see, and away up to the North pole, we shall have pretty fairly divided the two divilizations—the pointed arch covering the one on the right hand and the circular arch the one on our left, except Asia Minor, whose physical position between the Mediterranean and Euxine places it in Eastern civilization. Through all those countries on the right there is no other style of architecture known than the pointed. Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, Persla, Tartary, India, China and Japan—in all these countries the style is native, homogeneous and universal. It is true that we are not able to ascertain the precise date of their buildings, but his is unimportant, because the fact of the general diffusion of the style throughout these limits is sufficient to establish the fact that it is as old as the nations that use it, and as they all claim antiquity to the Christian era, it is not anything wonderful that any number of chairs of Gothic style should appear in Rome before the days of Peter.

But, say the ascera, "it is decorated with the signs of the zodiac, the inscriptions are Arabic and taken from the Koran." Just so, ye dishonored spirits; but this is not a feather in the balance.

Let us now examine the calendars of all those nations where circular arched architecture is in use, and we find that their year is solar—that is, reckned by the revolution of the earth in its orbit or the sun in its orbit, previous to the Copernica

The examination in the case in which Daniel Noble is charged with complicity in the larceny of \$200,000 in

charged with complicity in the larceny of \$200,000 in bonds from the office of the Royal Insurance Company in Wall street was resumed yesterday morning before Justice Hogan at the Tombe:—

Cross-examination of Milo M. Ball continued—At the time Mr. Noble was crossing the rives as I have stated, I was not afraid of his drawning; the 17st time I ever communicated my knowledge of Mrs. Gichrist's having made these threats was after she had been piaced in the stand as a witness in this case: I spoke to several in Elstand as a witness in this case; I spoke to several in El-mira about what I knew; the first person I remember is stand as a witness in this case; I spoke to several in Elminia about what I knew; the first person I remember is James Dewitt; I think the next was my wife, and the next Mrs. Noble, in New York; the next was in a statement to Mr. Noble's attorney; that statement was written by me; no one was present at the time; I had told Ma. Noble I had heard threats; that was all I told him; I did not tell Mrs. Noble what the threats were nor how many times I had heard Mrs. Gilchrist make the threats; I did not teil any one as to what the threats were nor as to how many times I had heard the threats uttered; id writing the statement I gave to Mr. Noble's counsel I don't think I made saw corrections in the language I used; I received from Mr. Noble for work done and material furnames comething like \$500; I think he owes me about \$115; he generally treated me well; I never thought it any of my business to tell Dan Noble of the threats I have untered against him; I believe in doing unto others as you would wish to be done unto, until you get bit; I don't believe in meddling in family affairs—I got bit that way once; when Mr. Dewit came to me he said he had heard from somebody else that I had spoken of these threats; I have sot travelled around much since I left the military service; I think it was in May that I saw Mr. Gilchrist's sight tested.

James Brown, being sworn, deposed—I recollect the day Mr. Griffin left; I accompanied him to the depot; I carried a bag for him; I left it on the seat of a car; he said there was something valuable in it; I recollect the day Mr. Griffin left; I got a carriage for her; I got moit with her; she told me to tell the driver to drive round to Prince street and get Mrs. Knapp; we did so, and then drove to the Thirtieth street depot.

Cross-examined—I was barkeeper for Mr. Noble, at 110 Mercer street; there was a farc bank kept at the house; Jenny and John Allen kept the bank.

The case was further adjourned to Thursday at eleven

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

action Against the Board of Health. ore Justices Leonard, Ingraham and Sutherland moinc et. The Board of Health.—The plaintiff se-

Taxation of Firms—An Interceting Question.

The People as rel. Avery Plumer et al. at the Supervisors of New York.—A tax of \$460 was imposed on the firm of Plumer & Co., of this city, and the plantiffs apfirm of Plumer & Co., of this city, and the plaintiff appealed to the Supervisors for the remission of the tax. It appears that there are four members of the first, two residing in Massachusetts and two in Kings county. The Kings county partners claim that they candot be taxed in New York county, as taxes are to be levied on persons where they reside, and that as to the non-residents, it is not the whole firm but their interest in it which should be taxed in New York. The Supervisors refused to after their books, and the plaintiffs asked the Court to interfere by mandamus to coapel them to correct them. The Court at Succial Term refused to do so, and the General Term has now affirmed the action of the Special Term.

John M. Scott, Receiver, respondent, vs. Alfred H. Dunscombe.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Limburger vs. Westcott et al.—Judgment affirmed with
cosia. Opinion by Clerke, J.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surregate The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week:—Patrick S. Brady, Kitty A. Price, George Sidney, L. Carpenter, Anna E. Dewitt, John Baldwin, Thomas H. Taylor,

Charles Anthon.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates:-John J. Crocheron, Isaac A. Storm, Patrick Curran, Joanna Donovan, Peter McSerisy, Wm.
W. Reid, Bridget Rosers, Josiah O. Stearn, Elymus
Reeve, Patrick Bohan, Burrach Greenbaum, Mary Jones,
Bernhard Klotz, Elizabeth Mabbett, John Martin, Franz
Schruibrogit, Francis Buger, Michael Havey, James
Mullen or Meilon, Eliza B. Runneil, Elizabeth Ross,
John H. Duyckinck, Philip N. Griffin, Isabelia Juverson,
Mary Kennedy, John Larkin, George Morgidroth, Anna
Von Duie, Jeremiah Gurin, Catharine Loughlin, Thomas
J. Baker, Edward Hagan, Louisa Lodoff, William C. Rue,
James Byrne, Julia Schelcher, Thomas Keily, William
Stonne, Joshua Cakebread, Sylvester R. Tuthill, Isaac
Nevins, John B. Roper.

The following letters of guardianship have been
granted:—Dennis Hogan, guardian of Mary Curran;
James Woods, guardian of Edward Meyers; Horace F.
Clark, guardian of Harry Norton; Julia A. Duyckinck,
guardian of Julia F., Estelle, Marie I., Kitty P. and
Anna H. Duyckinck; Charles W. Potter, guardian of
John N. Potter; S. F. Williams, guardian of Margaret A.
and Jennie Etta Nevins; Bernard Byrne, guardian of
Anne J. and Catharine Byrne. Patrick Curran, Joanna Donovan, Peter McSorley, Wm.

During the coming month there will be an unusually large amount of business in the Brooklyn courts, as all of them will be in session.

District Courts (Eastern District) will open on Wednesday next, when a Grand Jury will be empanelled Judge Benedict will occupy the bench during the month, and may be accompanied for several days by Chief Justice Nelson. During the presence of the latter, however, only appeals to the Circuit will be heard. The admiralty calcular of the District Court embraces some forty-one cases. There may be a petit jury empanelled in the Circuit towards the latter part of the month. There are several important cases to be tried. Judge Bonedict will also hear motions, &c., in bankruptcy cases.

The United States Commissioners' Court, Commissioners Jones and Newton, will be opened for preliminary examinations as usual.

The term of the Supreme Court, Circuit, and Court of Oyer and Ferminer will open on the second Monday of the month, when a Grand Jury will be empanelled. Justice Gibert will preside. There will also be a special term during the month.

The City Court, for the trial of civil cases, will open on Monday, the 7th prox. Judge Thompson will occupy the bench. The calendar for the month is a large one. Judge Dikeman and Justices Hoyt and Voorhees will hold the Court of Sessions, the term of which opens on the 7th. There are a great many cases to be disposed of. Judge Dikeman will also hold the County Court during the month. District Courts (Eastern District) will open on Wednes-

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder's Court yesterday morning Ephraim White was brought up on the charge of stealing a baggage check at the Long Dock depot. The check belonged to a lady, who lost it between Port Jervis and Goshen. The offence, even if it could be satisfactorily proved, having been committed outside the State, the prisoner was discharged.

afternoon a colored boy named Alphonsus Annin, twelve years old, was attacked by a dog, which bit his left ear entirely off. The owner of the dog, which bit his left ear entirely off. The owner of the dog, Edward Millar, residing at the corner of Fourth and Bloomfield streets, it is alleged, set the dog on the poor boy, and an affidavit to that effect having been made before Justice White, a warrant was issued and Millar was held in \$500 ball to appear before the Grand Jury.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES .- Louis De Voursney, the Elizabeth.

SESTENCE OF QUILLER. - Sylvester Quiller, the murderer of George Firman, was yesterday sentenced by Jadge Depue to be executed on Thursday, the 14th of November, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternuon. In reply to the usual query to the prisoner if he had ought to say "why sentence of death should not be pronounced," the prisoner stated that, although he made no denial of shooting Firman, it was not wilful murder. He also stated that Hannah Firman and George Brown, two witnesses in the case, bad perjured themselves, and that doubts had arisen as to whether he had pulled the trigger of the gun. Those doubts, 'Quiller said he was cutilled to, and for those reasons sentence should not be pronounced. The execution will take place in the jail yard at Elizaboth. Quiller was deeply affected, but did not make any violent demonstrations. In his charge, Judge Depus warned the prisoner to base no hopes on a pardon, but to prepare himself for eternity.

Laker Firm—A Child Burnser to Dearm.—On Friday afternoon a fire occurred in the house occupied by Mr. Judge Depue to be executed on Thursday, the 14th of

Large Firs—A Child Burned to Drath.—On Friday afternoon a fire occurred in the house occupied by Mr. Wolf and family, on the line of the Central Railread, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The fiames spread rapidly, and before they were subdued the adjoining residences, occupied by Mr. naines and Jacob Coles, and the house of Mr. Wolf were destroyed. The most lamentable fact is that a child of Mr. Wolf, about eighteen months old, was burned to death, there being no possible way to save it. Mr. Wolf loses all his furniture, besides the house in which he lived. His pecuniary loss is about \$5,000. The other buildings were owned by a Mr. Mackey, whose loss is about \$4,000.

a Mr. Mackey, whose loss is about \$4,000.

Paterson.

Poirrical.—A democratic mass meeting was held in Continental Hall on Wednesday night. Over six hundred men were present. The meeting was addressed by Andrew J. Sandford, President of the Workingmen's Anti-Nego Suffrage Club. on the great issue of negro onfrage. He was followed by several other gentlemen on the same subject.

Passaic Countr Count.—The trial of John McGarrity was concerned in the canal boat outrage was con-

for being concerned in the canai boat outrage was concluded yesterday. Three witnesses brought forward to prove an alibi for the prisoner were identified by the woman as being concerned in the outrage. Mr. Woodruff, who conducted the prosecution during the temporary illness of Mr. Hepper, summed up for the State in a masterly address. The case was then submitted to the jury, after a brief charge from Judge Bealle, when they retired. The jury returned into court at three o'clock with a verdict of guilty. F. Wilson retracted his former plea, and pleaded guilty to assault and battery on three or four young children. C. H. Goble pleaded not guilty to assault and battery on his wife. Three boys, eleven to fifteen years old, charged with breaking into J. Duncan's store and stealing, were committed. The following prhoners received their centences:—Richard Terlume, treaking and entering and stealing from Harwood's carpenter shop, and on a similar charge having been in State Pison before for eighteen months, was sentenced this time to five years; William Moore, etailing a coat from S. vatson's house while drunk. State Prison for one year Mary Campboll, a servant girl, nineleen years old, stealing a coat from her employer, Peter Stoat, State Prison two years; William Marshall, aggravated outrage on a little girl and attempted outrage on another, State Prison ten years; John Johnson, colored, about twenty-drey years old, stealing harness, State Prison three years; Richard Harvey about sixteen years old, breaking and entering W. J. Peet's, State Prison three years; Richard Harvey about sixteen years old, breaking and entering to the State Reform schoel; sentence suspended in the case of Dixon who was allowed to go with his mother; George Hobson, about seventeen years old, till tapping, State Prison two years; twen Turner, beating his wife and father-in-law, sentenced to Jimi for thirty days and fined \$20, the costs on both indictments to be paid; John McGarrity, concerned in the canal boat outrage, sentenced to State Priso for being concerned in the canal boat outrage was con-cluded yesterday. Three witnesses brought forward to

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

about town) confessed to the sad story that while on the ship Woodbury he took from the cabin, to which he was

SERIOUS ASSAULT WITH AN ARE.—On the complaint of Michael Kenny, of East Houston street, Edward Terhune was this morning arrested and brought before Justice deponent with a small axe or tomahawk, a murderous looking weapon, now in possession of the court, striking bim three times with it on the head, outling it and his face in a terrible manner. Terhune is what is called "Jish butcher;" and, we may add that a woman, as usual, was at the bottom of the row. Terhune and his mother's family reside in First street, and Kenny, it appears, is "sweet" on his assailant's sister. Last night he called on her at her house, although prohibited from so doing by her "cruel" brother; and there. "Greek joining Greek, came the tug of war." Terhuns chailenged Kenny to a "regular knock down and drag out" in the yard, which the "lovyer." (eeting valiant in the presence of his mistress, accepted, and prepared himself without delay for the fatic combat; but the "cruel" brother not caring to wait for the uncertain issues of the battle, or of having his "pieter spiled," seized the axe and waked into the chivalrous youth, and who, but for his weeping sweetheart, would then and there have had a period put to all his heart's paintations, and his career wound up as this is, he jints gaudil.

An Ungranger Child. deponent with a small axe or tomahawk, a murderou

the father of nine children, caused the arrest, yester-day, of his son, Joseph Fox, a stout boy of about

"SENT UP."—One would be apt to suppose that the short, stout, tallowy looking Josephine Brown was a daughter of "Hail, Columbia," but she is not, and to daughter of "Hall, Columbia," but she is not, and to employ a Hibernianism, "nover will be." Jo. is a German Jew; and the way she can, when particularly "tight," sputter in that lingo, is a caution to Mrs. Gamp or any other female orator out. Jo., it appears, "when at home," is, or to "prechen Deutach" more correctly, was to be found at the residence of Henry Levi, in Forsyth street a shemitimans vats pelleves in isloses und ter provits), but her present address is Blackwell's Island, Josey was arrested yesterday for keeping a disorderly house (the warrant to be technically correct should have said "room"), and marched by an honorary geard of "Metropolitaus" to the presence of Justice Mansfield, that she might be confronted with her accuser and brother in Israel, Mr. Levi. Jo, who was "three sheets in the wind" and on hand for a fight, when time was called listened impatiently to the lucid speech of her accuser, who recited at length, in high Dutch, here and there interlarded with Enrish of a very indefinite sound, as one sometimes sees exceedingly fat pork streaked here and there with lines of lean, which serve to make the adipose aggregations appear thicker and jucier, and in which oration, as in duty bound, he managed to put the cart before the horse, proving conclusively to every one but himself that Jo. was his landlord, and that he and not she, was the keeper of the disorderly Hauz. When the much-given-to the caccedes Leguendi Levi had wound up his spree with a stunning peroration, the Justice, who had listened patiently to him, turned Miss Josey to "Jim along." amploy a Hibernianism, "never will be," Jo is a Ger

his spree with a stunning peroration, the Justice, who had listened patiently to him, turned Miss Josey to "Jim along."

"shudge," she cried, leaning confidently on the railing, and isisurely rolling the aleeves of her dress above her elbows, preparatory to a demonstration of evidently a serious kind, "Shudge, ids my but ishn't (hie) id? Levi, he pe a tam liar. My rooms ish a goot rooms, put (hic) he gets d—n drunk; Shudge, und he pees a (hie) liar (hie) und a tief, und (hie) I can lick—I can do id, Shudge—lick (hie) hell oud of him! He says I pees trunk all ter dimes (hie), but look ad nim, Shudge; he pese trunk now, und (here she slapped her hands together flercely) I can licks ter tam tief."

"shudge, Shudge," here interrupted Levi, as he incantiously stopped near to where Joe was standing, to refute her charge of thieving and lying, "She pese—"

Betore the poor fellow could finish his sentence the puguasious Jewess—weight one hundred and fity pounds, avoirdupois—sprang like a wild cat upon her accuser—a poor, thin, light weight sort of fellow—and, fastening her claws in his bushy head of hair, she "yanked" nim up and down the passage in a way that would have scared a persecuted rabbi. When the little amusement had been carried on for a few seconds—long enough to make the Levite howl with pain—a lictor of the court, at a nod from the magistrate, ruebed in where an argel, if he had any regard for his "soap locks," would have hesitated to tread, and succeeded in getting the young lady's fingers out of the man's hair. But, as a trophy of her vaior, she held aloft a handful of the hirsuts growth.

"Der, Shudge!" she shouted, exultantly, "Tre fix tee tam villain; ter tief, ter liar. Now he mays go

g on the poor boy, and an affidavit been made before Justice White, a half all illar was held in \$500 ball to nd Jury.

Newark.

Mr. L. did go; and as he went he muttered very much as Shylock doth in the Merchant of Venice, vigorously robbing his poli the while. Miss Josephine will be granted leave to rusticate for a few weeks on the Island.

When again permitted to mingle for a brief season among the virtuous Manhattanese she will be a sober if not a better woman.

TRYING TO KEEP SHADY .- Mary Murphy don't like to have her fair skin freckled. Any one might know from the decidedly auburn color of her hair that Miss M. was a blonde; and, te prevent the flery god of day from krasing her ckeeks too rudely, she bethought her Hebe Warner's parasol would be exactly the thing for her nacreous complexion; and, without more aso, acting doubtless under the inspiration of the moment, she walked up to Miss Warner and deliberately took the parasol out of her (Phebe's) hand, by Phœbus! and travelled with it, closing her ears as she pedaled along to the entreattes of the owner for its return. Failing to bring the Murphy down with soft words, Phebe took counsel with herself, and the result of her cogitation was the arrest of the fiery headed Murphy and her subsequent introduction to Jastico Mansield, who sean her to the Special Sessions, from whence, doubtless, she will be sent to the shady side of Blackwell's Island until the return of the vernal session. a blonde; and, to prevent the flery god of day from

Smith, of Goerck street, appeared before Justice Mans-field and deposed that William Partley, who had been imployed by him as a cartman, took from his stable on

employed by him as a cartiman, took from his stable on the morning of the 23d inst. a horse of the value of \$175, and a set of single harness worth \$25, and feloniously disposed of them. When questioned as to the disposition he had made of the property, Partley pleaded ignorance of their whereabouts, pleading that the horse and harness were taken from him while he was exceedingly drunk. The accused was committed, in default of bail, to answer at the General Seasions.

Bekertis of Advartising.—A smart "girri" is Catharine Riley. She is fully persuaded of the widespread influence and vast circulation of the Heralo. When she is desirous of "getting a place, ma'am," she advertises in it, and forthwith finds a nice home, with good wages and a quiet family, "fat's sisy an' obadient, niver botherin' the life out av her wid their scoldin's, avic." On the morning of the 27th inst. Miss Riley, "wid any quantity of charackther an' riccommindations," advertised for a place in the columns of the Heralo, and two hours subsequent to its being served by the carrier at the residence of Mrs. Delia DuPuy, 387 Fourth avenue, the young lady, including her "charackther," was engaged in the confidential capacity of lady's maid to Mrs. D. P. But—and herein lies the nut of the joke—hardly had Miss Riley got her foot well into her new mistress' bendoir before her organ of acquisitiveness began to work heavily, under an unusual pressure of steam, which her secretiveness set up for the occasion, causing her to acquire ciothing, &c., to the value of \$10. When accused of her want of honesty, the young lady acknowledged the heincusmess of her odense, and it is now for the bench of the Special Seasions to determine what shall be done with one whose moral disease is kieptomania.—Justice Keily having sent her there in default of bail.

Wanked to Don the Universities.—Two young

women, one tall and the other short, one thin and the other stout, one fair of skin and the other "dark comother stout, one fair of skin and the other "dark complected," one smooth of brow and the other with corrugated forchead, one dressed in calco and the other in silk, were introduced to his Honor Judge Kelly yesterday afternoon at the instance of Morris Schattman, of the Eighth avenue, who charged that the said "two young women," respectively named Margaret Gorman and Anne Sullivan, had, for a purpose to the Court unknown, as Margaret and Anne, when questioned on this point appeared to be greatly confused, taken from the said Schattman two pairs of biack pantaloons of the value of \$15. The young ladies—disciples, doubtless, of Mrs. Bloomer—were "sent down." They will see the island bore any October ale is browed, or we are greatly mistaken.

rice.—On Frang evening Ann H. Smith, a domestic, accosted Jacob mkin, of 182 Elizabeth street, while passing through the awary and said she brought new from his daughter living:, the country. Elkin invited Ann to his house, immediately after which, under pretence of being thirsty, she requested him to run down to the corner groccry and get some ale. During his absence Ann, as charged, stole from the premises a gold watch, two sliver watches, a quantity of furs, clothing, &c., to the value in all of \$570, with which the escaped. On his return Elkin missed his roods and made rearch

THE MOTT STREET ARSON CASE. firing his premises, 108 Mutt street, on the ni 12th instant. The magistrate believing from mony introduced that there was probable can pect Frankin of being guilty committed h Tombs for trial.

ALLEGED PERSURY BY TWO MERCHANTS.-A charge perjury was preferred against Robert Young and police Court. The complaints against the accused we made by William Solomon, No. 266 West Thirty eigh street, and grew out of a suit in which Solomon was terested, and in which it is charged that Robert You and Louis Levinson made out to statements who caused the arrest of complainant one charge of alice attempt to cheat. The accused were compelled to feating the sum of \$500 each to appear and answer charge preferred against them.

STRAING TIME.—Some short time since Jacob Screen No. 266 West Thirty-sighth street, lost a was

and a though he made strenuous exertions to reco and although he made strennous exertions to recover his property he could get no trace of it until, as his states, he was informed by Nathan Gabriel that a man named Max Davison gave him a watch and then as security for the payment of a debt. Nathan showed the watch he received to Jacob, who immediately identified it as his property. He thereupon caused the arrest of Max Davison, had him brought before Justice Ledwith and charged with stealing his watch. Max says he is twenty-six years of age, was born in Germany, and is a clerk in a commission store. He says he is not guilty, but he was committed to answer.

Peter Thisylso,—A young man who gave the name of James Mansfeld was arrested at the instance of James.

James Mansfield was arrested at the instance of James i, No. 222 Ninth avenue, who accused James of steal ing a quantity of household property valued at \$12 50 Complainant's eister informed her of the presence of the prisoner in the basement, and hurrying down stairs ship perceived the place in a daturbed condition and the property in question missing. The accused was subsequently arrested and committed by Justice Ledwith to answer at the Court of special Sessions.

He'll, Gars Son was were Hey. A man, to indee from

the Court of Special Sessions.

His LI GET SQUARE WITH HIM.—A man—to judge from his appearance one might take him fer a coal heaver—was brought up before Justice Ledwith yesterday morning on the charge of being drunk. He said his name was Gaivin, and insisted on its being nothing else.

"Well, sir," said his Honor, "what have you to say to the charge preferred against you?"

"All I've got to say, your Honor, is this," replies the coal heaver as he straightens himself up, "that I'm a hard workin' man; that's what I am."

"The officer says he found you drunk,"

"No, sir," responded the prisoner, "'tain't so, Judge; I only sot down when the po-leeceman kem along. I wasn't drunk; but I can prove, your Honor, that the poleeceman himself is a habitual drinker."

"Indeed! What's your name?"

"My same, yer Honor," and here the prisoner, drawing himself up to his full height, commenced spelling in a loud voice, "G-a-l-v-l-n; "that's my name, and much good it will do you."

"Well, Galvin, I will have to commit you. The officer charges you with being drunk and having arrested you while in that state."

"Be jabera," says Galvin, with a look of infinite contempt at his captor, and then addressing himself to the Judge, "if I was a burglar, or a pickpocket, yer Honor; they wouldn't be so quick in arresting me. But I'll get square; now, you see if I don't. The elections are coming on, and if I don't make some iv the boys swet I'm a—Dutchman."

The officer about this time found it necessary to remind the indignant Galvin that his accommodations dows stairs were ready for him, and greatly to his annoyance the hard working man, who had put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains, was locked up. HE'LL GET SQUARE WITH HIM.—A man—to ju

Number of Inmates at Present-The Murder-

Prison.

The monthly report of criminal business at the Tombs, to be rendered on Monday, exhibits a total of 2,967 persons received up to date of yesterday, and will probably fill the round number of 3,000 for the whole mouth. In the department for males there are at present ince the department for makes there are at present inc rated 175 persons for various offences, of whom have been indicted for murder and one for manslang making seven in all accused of capital transgression the law, and in the department for females the m reports 92, of whom three are colored, and most of whom are held is duress for the smaller offences of petty

ognomies such as industrious policemen daily and nightly glean from the cellars and purlicus, where the footprints of vice are forever visible upon moist and ognomies such as industrious policemen daily andnighty giean from the cellars and puritious, where the
footprints of vice are forever visible upon moist and
midewed floors and damp and slimy flaggings of stone,
for the judicial breakfasts of a justice whose court is
practically one of perpetual seesion. Passing a wicker
gate of strong iron work, the tourist flads himself in a
small office, located in one corner of the massive Egyptian structure, where may be found at almost all hours
of the day the warden busy at his work, one or two
clerks and a doorkeeper, with "subs" and errand men,
to the number of helf a dozen. Having presented a permit with the proper signature to the
unber, who sits at the right as one enters, and that
official having jovishly nodded sasent, the visitor passes,
a second wicker gate of strons iron—a gate easy to pass,
but to repass somewhat difficult—and flads himself
fairly within the enclosure. The enclosure crossed and
a second building is entered, which is composed of threestories, marked by hanging corridors, railed with the
same strong wicker work, a couple of tiers of which
have been already passed. The lower story is appropritated to the use of crimnals under sectone, the second
to persons accused of capital offences and the third to
miscellaneous gleanings of harceny, assault and battery
and other doings of the more petty sort. As the vasitor
enters the building he finds himself within a small
enclosure made by a couple of fences of wicker work
beyond which the white wall on either side is marked alsmall intervals with small iron doors.

At precent there are no tensant for these cells, which
are or constitute the step between the second covider
and the gallows, which, at occasional intervals springs
suddenly up in the yard almost in a night, and confronts some unfortunate tenant, who has just been removed from the second to the flower corridor, and in a few days a grim and ghastly gibbet wouldhave sprong up suddenly. A stay of proceedings was,
however, granted

yet afar off and treads not, as yet, hauntingly close upon their footsteps.

Leaving the second corridor and descending to the first, the visitor meets, perhaps, a treshly gathered herd, whom the police have just driven in and who turn to the left at the hearse command of a prison official and stand listeesly confronting an individual behind the parricades of a high deek, who sets down with rapid hand the name, age, residence and occupation of each in that hage portfolio from which so name is ever erased either by tears, or penance, or expission.

In black ink, in bold, round hand, it is set down, and, blurred and mildewed with age, in the records of justicalit remains longer than if graven upon a tombatone.

STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE SUICIDE - Yesterday morning a woman-amed Albertine Fest, from near Clifton, brought in a named Albertine Fest, from near Clifton, brought in a man's head to the police station. There was a bulled through the skull, just between the two eyes. The skelston was found in a marsh near Concord, the clothes all decayed, which appeared to be of brown cloth, and the neckute black, with a revolver boside the skeleton with one chamber discharged. The teeth were perfect, with the exception of one wanting in the upper jaw. From the decomposed state of the remains the body must have been there several weeks.